

## ALFALFA

Alfalfa should be grown on every farm. Make a beginning—start now.

### ALFALFA ENRICHES THE LAND

Besides Producing More Abundant Harvests Alfalfa Adds Plant Food to the Soil for the Use of Other Crops.

Alfalfa enriches the soil. The roots of the alfalfa plant penetrate 12 to 35 feet into the soil—far beyond the reach of corn, wheat, oats and other shallow rooting plants. In this way potash, phosphorus and other elements of plant food are drawn up from below through the roots of the alfalfa plant and stored in the upper soil for the use of other crops.

The experiment set forth in the accompanying chart was made in Canada, where it was found that alfalfa

### Alfalfa Enriches the Land

Wheat	Bu. Per Acre
Alfalfa Sod	61.5
Timothy Sod	42.
Barley	
Alfalfa Sod	30.
Timothy Sod	20.
Corn	
Alfalfa Sod	24.
Timothy Sod	18.

sod yielded 61.5 bushels of wheat per acre, as compared with 42 bushels on timothy sod.

Barley yielded 30 bushels per acre on alfalfa sod, and only 20 bushels on timothy sod. Canada is not a corn country, yet the experiments show similar results. Alfalfa sod yielded 24 bushels per acre of corn, as compared with 18 bushels on timothy sod. This is only one of many such experiments which give the same results, proving alfalfa to be a soil enriching crop.

### ALFALFA MOST VALUABLE CROP.

Per Acre Value Five Times More Than Clover—Some Wisconsin Census Figures Which Talk for Themselves.

According to the 1910 census of the hay crop, the state of Wisconsin grew 18,000 acres of alfalfa, which averaged 2.8 tons per acre for the entire state, and the average acre value of the crop was \$14.00. During the same year the combined acreage of timothy and clover averaged 1.6 tons per acre, valued at \$14.00. It costs no more to grow an acre of alfalfa than it does to grow an acre of timothy or clover. The average cost of growing an acre of clover or timothy is approximately \$10.00. Thus the farmer would clear \$4.00 per acre in growing these crops, whereas if he grew alfalfa he would make a profit of \$21.00 per acre, or

### Alfalfa Most Valuable Forage Crop

#### Wisconsin Hay Crop, 1910

	Acreage	Av. Yield	Per Acre
Alfalfa	18,000	2.8 Tons	\$31
Timothy	767,000	1.4 "	14
Clover	119,500	1.7 "	14
Timothy and Clover	1,600,000	1.6 "	14

over five times the income received from any one of the other hay crops. The latest reports from Wisconsin show nearly 40,000 acres seeded to alfalfa with an average of about four tons to the acre.

### ALFALFA RICH IN PROTEIN

With 12.3 Per Cent. of Digestible Protein, Alfalfa Surpasses Even Wheat Bran in Feeding Value.

Alfalfa has high feeding value, as shown by the chart below, taken from California Bul. No. 132. This is due to its digestibility and its composition. Alfalfa is rich in digestible protein which is the bone and muscle building element. It is also rich in ni-

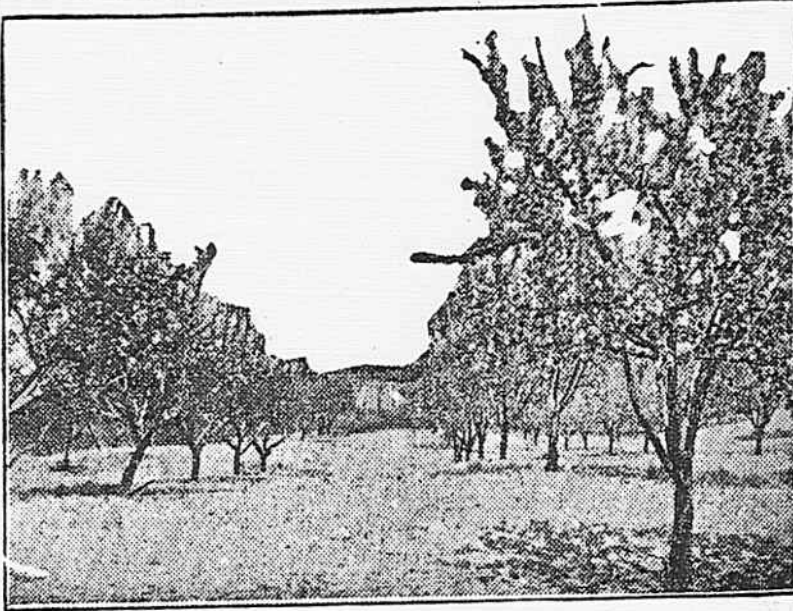
### ALFALFA RICH IN DIGESTIBLE PROTEIN

	%
ALFALFA	12.3
WHEAT BRAN	11.2
OATS	9.5
CORN	7.8
CLOVER	7.5
TIMOTHY	2.8
CORN FODDER	2.5
CORN SILAGE	1.3
OAT STRAW	1.2
WHEAT STRAW	.4

trogen, the component of protein, but protein is the costly food element. It is absolutely necessary for the production of milk and for young growing animals. Pigs will starve on corn alone. All animals must have frame building food as well as fat producing food, such as corn.

Alfalfa with corn makes a perfectly balanced ration, supplying the animal with an abundance of bone, flesh and fat giving material.

## FRUIT GROWERS AND POULTRY PROFITABLE



A Well-Kept Orchard.

Poultry farming and fruit culture is attractive in some ways, but its actual advantages are not as great as many suppose, as each business requires practical experience. So far as the fruit crop is concerned, the system is essentially that of pasturing the orchard in grass with hens in place of sheep or hogs. Cattle and horses should not be pastured in orchards, as the tramping of the stock compacts the sod too much. A pasture system of any kind is generally considered no. equal to orchard cultivation with green crops plowed under.

There is a great difference of opinion on this point. Many experienced orchardists say that the proper method to follow is to grow hoed crops in the orchard when trees are young, having the ground well fertilized each year, and as soon as the trees come into full bearing seed down to grass and clover and pasture with sheep or pigs. Sheep should be chosen, as they are not destructive, and if grain-fed will keep the ground in good condition. Apples, peaches, plums and damsons grow by this system, the trees carefully pruned, sprayed in season and wormed spring and fall, will bear abundantly most every season.

### PROTECT MANURE FROM RAIN

It Also Should Be Kept Moist Because Much Plant Is Lost When Allowed to Become Dry.

The following answer was made by Dr. G. S. Fraps, state chemist at the Texas college station, to an inquiry concerning the collection and preservation of manure:

The manure should be kept in a shed and protected from the rain and as compact as possible. It also should be kept moist. If it dries out there is a loss of plant food. There will be a loss anyhow if the manure is kept for one year, but the best thing I can suggest is to keep it as I have suggested above. The manure will be worth about \$3 per ton, and it depends on the cost of gathering whether it will pay to save it. A better way where a dairy is maintained is to provide a large lot for the cows to run in and grow a crop in that lot every alternate year. Much more of the fertilizer value may be gained in this way. The use of preservatives on manure is too expensive for the returns it pays.

### Farrowing Sows.

Reduce the feed of the sows for a short time before farrowing, and give them a thin slop for the first two or three feeds after farrowing. Increase the feed as the pigs get older, and the sows need it.

## GENERAL FARM NOTES

Chickens and an orchard are in good company.

Weeds cut down in their youth never go to seed.

Good time to cut clover green for the pigs next year.

Fallen fruit should be removed from under the trees often.

Milk is plentiful now and the hens should have their share.

Spraying the cows will discourage the flies, and keep up the milk supply.

The leaf eating insects are busy in the orchard now. Give them Paris green.

One or two plantings of sweet corn will carry you along until a very late summer.

Get in the second garden crops. Do not let the soil lie idle the rest of the year.

Bits of camphor gum scattered about plants will prevent damage by soft snails.

Provide all the poultry with plenty of grit, and clean, fresh drinking water twice a day.

Watch out for the cabbage root maggot. Fit a piece of tarred paper about the base of the plants; it will help.

Do not let the young turkeys run on the wheat field until the grain is quite ripe. They may gorge themselves to death.

While it is all right for a farmer to buy a motor car if he can afford it, he shouldn't mortgage his farm in order to do so.

Burn all the old berry crates, for in these days only the fresh, clean boxes will bring the price worth while on the market.

There are exceptions to this system—but it has been found to work well. Poultry in an orchard saves some expense for cultivation and fertilizer, but the saving is partly offset by the cost of buildings, fencing, division yards and damage to fruit. The greatest advantages are on the rough rocky land, that cannot be cultivated with profit. Portable colony houses, as practiced by the poultry farmers of southern Rhode Island, have become popular among the small fruit growers of New England, says a writer in the Baltimore American.

Fruit growers who have extensive orchards have, as a rule, found it best to buy good tillable land that can be worked with the improved implements for the benefit of the trees alone. The fruit and poultry combination is best suited to the general farmer, in connection with his other crops, or to the man of few acres living near a good market for poultry and fruit products.

Fruit culture is, and can be made, a very profitable business by those who will give it the requisite thought and work demanded.

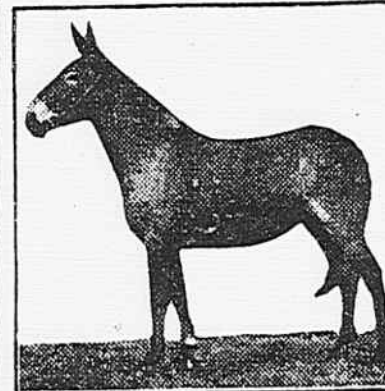
Like all other lines of business, it requires strict attention to details—and this cannot be left to outside help.

### MULE FOR HEAVY FARM WORK

Animal No More Vicious Than Horse If Properly Trained When Young—Lives Longer.

The mule is an animal that is looked upon with distavor by a great many, but as a matter of fact a span of mules is about the most valuable thing that can be found on a farm. They have greater endurance than horses, are easily kept and can be worked under conditions that are sometimes impossible with horses.

During the summer, when the flies are swarming and the heat of the sun is oppressive, the farmer is frequently delayed with his work by the inability of the horses to stand heat, while a



Excellent Type of Mule.

span of mules may be kept patiently plodding away without the flies or the heat worrying them in the least. It is during such a time as this that the mules will show their real worth, says a writer in the Farm Progress.

A mule will grow sleek and fat upon less feed than a horse. Of course a little better ration should be fed, for it is hardly right to underfeed any animal.

I believe that poor training by his master has given the mule his reputation for viciousness. A mule's temperament is such that he resents any mistreatment more readily than a horse. If the trainer uses good judgment and proper treatment with the mule while it is young, there is no cause for its developing any bad habits. Many mules are as gentle and safe as any horse.

The mule is noted for its long life. It is a rarity to see a mule that has died from a natural cause. His constitution is so strong and vigorous as to be almost proof against many diseases. The average length of life of the mule is almost double that of the horse.

The mule is especially desirable for the farmer who has rough or hilly land to till, as he is more sure-footed than a horse and can be worked upon ground where it would be difficult to take a horse.

### Insure Good Currants.

Small fruit is not always chargeable to a poor variety, but is sometimes due to poor culture and no pruning. Currants are borne largely on wood three or four years old. Older wood should be pruned out and enough young wood also to prevent crowding. This may be done early in the spring or in the autumn. Cultivate and add barnyard manure to the plants occasionally.

## NOW HER FRIENDS HARDLY KNOW HER

But This Does Not Bother Mrs. Burton, Under the Circumstances.

Houston, Texas.—In an interesting letter from this city, Mrs. S. C. Burton writes as follows: "I think it is my duty to tell you what your medicine, Cardui, the woman's tonic, has done for me.

I was down sick with womanly trouble, and my mother advised several different treatments, but they didn't seem to do me any good. I lingered along for three or four months, and for three weeks. I was in bed, so sick I couldn't bear for any one to walk across the floor.

My husband advised me to try Cardui, the woman's tonic. I have taken two bottles of Cardui, am feeling fine, gained 15 pounds and do all of my housework. Friends hardly know me, I am so well."

If you suffer from any of the ailments so common to women, don't allow the trouble to become chronic. Begin taking Cardui to-day. It is purely vegetable, its ingredients acting in a gentle, natural way on the weakened womanly constitution. You run no risk in trying Cardui. It has been helping weak women back to health and strength for more than 50 years. It will help you. At all dealers.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. E69-B

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Mowers and mower repairs. We handle the improved McCormick mowers and repairs and sell on easy terms. We also have the Disc and peg harrows on hand.

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July 29, 1913.

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve when applied to a cut, bruise, sprain, burn or scald, or other injury of the skin will immediately remove all pain. E. E. Chamberlain of Clinton Me. says:—"It robs cuts and other injuries of their terrors. As a healing remedy its equal don't exist." Will do good for you. Only 25c. at Penn & Holstein's and W. E. Lynch & Co.

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Penn & Holstein.

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